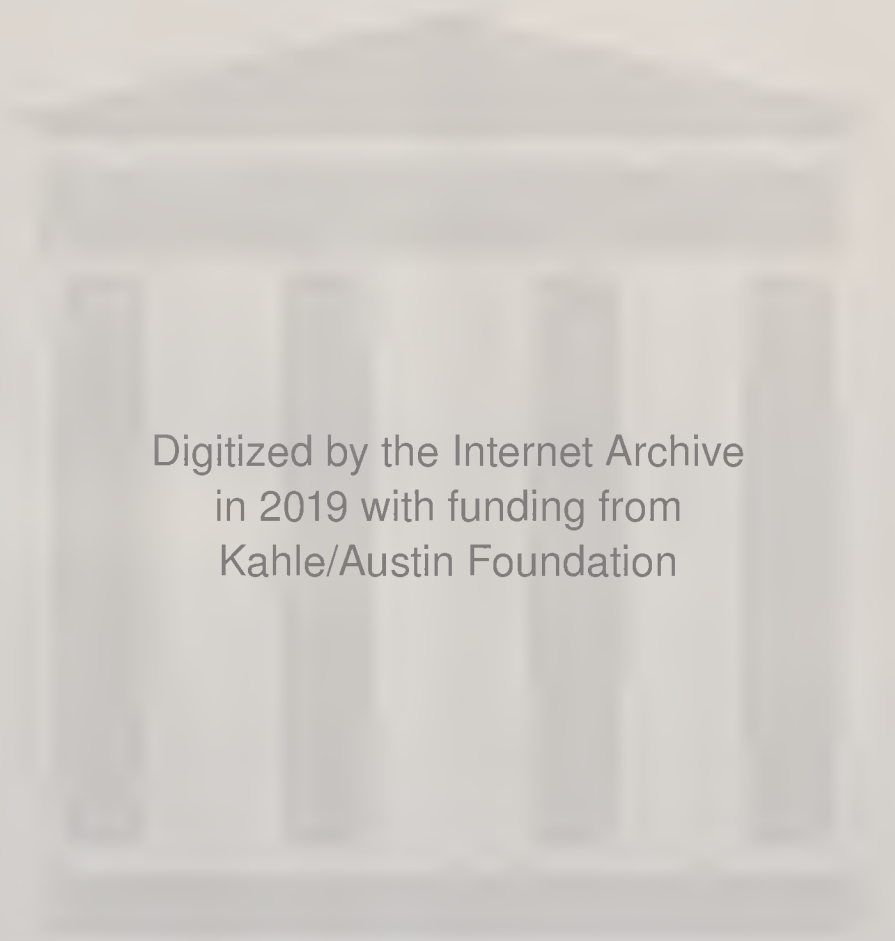


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THE
CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Annual Report
1922

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THE CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH
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F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

(Formerly *The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada*)

President

Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa

Vice-President

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Secretary-Treasurer

C. Marius Barbeau, Victoria Museum, Ottawa

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J. F. Kenney, Dominion Archives, Ottawa

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George M. Wrong, University of Toronto, Toronto
Chester Martin, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg
Archibald MacMechan, Dalhousie University, Halifax
F. W. Howay, Law Courts, New Westminster

Standing Committee on Historic Landmarks

Pemberton Smith, 260 St. James St., Montreal
Aegidius Fauteux, Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice, Montreal
J. B. Harkin, Dominion Parks Branch, Ottawa
Mrs. J. B. Simpson, 173 Percy St., Ottawa
Hon. W. R. Riddell, Osgoode Hall, Toronto

Auditor

Lt.-Col. J. F. Cunningham, 400 Laurier Ave. E., Ottawa

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MAY THE EIGHTEENTH AT THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM, OTTAWA

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

BY

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

In opening the sixteenth annual meeting of the Historic Landmarks Association, I shall not attempt to review the events of the year that fall within the range of our special interests. These will be dealt with by the Secretary. I shall confine myself to bringing before you a suggestion to which I hope you will give careful consideration.

At the last annual meeting the Council was charged with the task of drafting a Constitution. The draft is now before you. In it have been incorporated certain clauses which, if they meet with your approval, may add very greatly to the Association's opportunities for useful work.

In effect it is proposed so to broaden the scope of the Association's activities that it will become in a real sense a national historical society; and to that end, that the name be changed to The Canadian Historical Association. In the draft Constitution, certain clauses have been inserted, in addition to this change of name, defining the wider field which it is hoped the Association may in future endeavour to cover.

It is not for a moment contemplated that in doing this we should abandon the specific objects for which the Historic Landmarks Association was created, but rather that to those objects should be added others coming within the general scheme of a national historical society.

The Historic Landmarks Association has to its credit a number of years of faithful and useful work. It has laboured quietly but persistently for the promotion of a public sentiment that would not permit the historic landmarks of Canada to remain neglected and forgotten. It may also fairly claim at least some of the credit for the establishment of the Quebec Battlefields Commission, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the new Quebec Historic Monuments Commission. In other words, the public sentiment aroused by this Association for the preservation and marking of historic sites made the creation of these organizations possible, for one

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need not labour the point that governments seldom act in matters of this kind except in response to public pressure, or because they feel that there is a definite public demand for them.

If the sentiment of the Association is in harmony with that of the Council, as expressed in the draft Constitution, I believe that we may look forward to many years of increasingly valuable activities, in which our old work will by no means be overlooked, but will be associated with other efforts towards the encouragement of historical research and of an intelligent public interest in the history of our country, as well as the co-ordination of the efforts of provincial and local historical societies throughout the country. Not the least important object of the Association would be to associate itself with other patriotic agencies in bringing into more perfect harmony the two great races that constitutes the Canadian people.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

C. MARIUS BARBEAU

Various historic events and commemorations of interest to the members of the Association have occurred in the course of the past year.

THE CELEBRATION AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

Dr. Charles Morse was last year appointed a delegate to represent our society at the Annapolis Royal celebration of the tercentenary of the birth of Nova Scotia, the bicentenary of the establishment of the first court administering English Common Law within the boundaries of what is now the Dominion of Canada, and the centenary of the arrival in Annapolis Royal of Thomas Chandler Haliburton. The account of Dr. Morse accompanies this report.

The Association decided at the same meeting to present to the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal a flag of the period of George I, to be used in unveiling the tablet commemorating the first court of Common Law. The flag was sent accordingly to the president of the Association, Mr. Fortier, whose acknowledgement, dated July 1, includes the statement: "Everyone here appreciates and admires this interesting gift, and it is our intention to preserve it permanently under glass in the Museum of Fort Anne after it has served the special purpose for which it has been sent to us."

THE PENETANGUISHENE TERCENTENARY

A statue to Père Joseph LeCaron, the first missionary in Huronia, was unveiled at Penetanguishene, on the second of August, 1921. Among other memorials dedicated in the same ceremonies were inscriptions to Francis Parkham, the historian of the Jesuit Missions, and to Sir John Franklin in commemoration of the voyage of northwestern discovery which he commenced at Penetanguishene.

THE DAVID THOMPSON MEMORIAL

As mentioned in last year's report, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson's Bay Company for some time have contemplated the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the great western explorer, David Thompson, near Invermere.

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in the Columbia Valley. A date has been set for the ceremony at the end of August.

The President, in this connection, has discussed with Col. Dennis, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the advisability of putting aside a modest sum for a suitably inscribed stone to be erected over the grave of David Thompson, in Mount Royal cemetery. We quote Col. Dennis' reply of June last: "I am taking up with the proper persons the matter of devoting the sum of \$100 for the purpose of marking Thompson's grave, and I expect we will be able to do so when the time comes." There is a fair prospect of the reproach being at last removed that Canada has allowed one of her most famous explorers to lie in an unmarked and practically unknown grave.

THE SIMON FRASER MONUMENT

The Hudson's Bay Company last year invited the President of our Association to unveil the memorial which the company had decided to place over the grave of Simon Fraser, in the old Roman Catholic graveyard at St. Andrews, near Cornwall, Ontario. It was subsequently decided, however, to abandon the formal ceremony, and the monument was erected in September last. The Hudson's Bay Company issued a small pamphlet to mark the occasion. The following is the inscription on the memorial:—

"In memory of Simon Fraser, explorer, born 1776, died 1862. While in the employ of the North West Company he conducted important exploration and pioneer work principally in the area now known as British Columbia, which he helped to secure for the British. He led the first exploring expedition to descend the great river which bears his name, reaching the Gulf of Georgia on July 2, 1808. This monument was erected in 1921 by the Hudson's Bay Company over the grave where he and his wife were buried."

THE FOUNDATION OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

The anniversary of the foundation of McGill University was fittingly celebrated last autumn. The nature of the celebration was not such as to call for the active participation of our Association, but, although not formally delegated to represent us, several of our members attended the ceremonies.

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THE JACQUES CARTIER LANDFALL

A movement has been initiated in favour of suitably marking the landfall of Jacques Cartier by a monument on the Gaspé Coast. The President has been in correspondence with Dr. John Clarke, of the New York State Museum at Albany, who has for some time past interested himself in the project. He has also consulted with various Canadian historical societies and The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. As the work should undoubtedly be undertaken under the auspices of the Dominion Government through the Monuments Board, the Association was gratified to learn that the consideration of the Board would be formally given to the matter at its next meeting.

RELICS OF THE ORIGINAL BROCK MONUMENT

The President brought to the attention of the Queen Victoria-Niagara Falls Park Commissioners the fact that a fragment of the stone carrying the inscription of the original Brock Monument was lying in a corner of the room at the base of the present monument, and suggested that, as this was apparently all that remained of the old monument, it would be worth while to preserve it more carefully, and put it in a prominent position where it could be seen by visitors. The Superintendent of the Park wrote in reply: "We are making arrangements to place the two pieces of the original tablet upon a table with a small bronze plate showing where they came from. I am greatly obliged for your calling my attention to the fact that they are out of the sight of visitors."

THE OLD MILITARY BURYING GROUND IN MONTREAL

The fact that the City Council of Montreal had adopted a resolution in favour of extending one of the city streets through the old military burying ground in that city was recently brought to the President's notice. This burying ground is under federal jurisdiction, and it is understood that the civic authorities purpose asking permission from the Department of Militia and Defence for the proposed roadway. As this old graveyard is in a real sense historic ground, containing the graves of Canadian soldiers who fell in 1812 and 1837, as well as the monument to General D'Urban unveiled by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught some years ago, it is felt that nothing but the most urgent necessity would justify such a piece of vandalism. The President has made representations to the Historic Sites and Monuments

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Board, and has taken the matter up with General Fiset, the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, who has replied: "This Department has not been approached as yet by the City of Montreal for permission to run a street through the old burying ground, and if such a request is ever received by the Militia Department I shall place your letter before my Minister before consideration is given to the city of Montreal."

MILITARY SITES AND BUILDINGS

The Department of Militia and Defence has recently transferred to the Department of the Interior, for preservation by The Historic Sites and Monuments Board, certain sites and buildings no longer required for military purposes, but which remain of national interest because of their historical associations. A number of other sites and buildings of the same kind also possess historical associations rather of a local than a national character. The President has offered to the Department of Militia and Defence the good offices of this Association in arranging for the transfer of these properties to responsible local societies or other authorities which will undertake to keep them in preservation.

THE QUEBEC HISTORIC MONUMENTS COMMISSION

It will be interesting to learn that the Quebec Government has created a Commission with jurisdiction over matters affecting the preservation of monuments and other articles of historic and artistic interest within the province. There is every reason to believe, from the announcement of the personnel of the new Commission, that this important development is in good hands, and will be carried on in the best interests of the province and the Dominion.

THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR

Record may be made here of the presentation to the Canadian House of Commons by the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons of Great Britain of an exact replica of the Speaker's Chair in the House of Commons at Westminster. The Royal Arms which surmount the canopy are carved in old oak taken from the roof of Westminster Hall.

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REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON APRIL 30, 1922

Receipts—

Annual membership.. . . .	\$370.00
Bank interest.. . . .	5.32
Balance on hand April 30, 1921.. . .	240.36
	<hr/>
	\$615.68

Expenditures—

Printing and stationery.. . . .	\$ 28.03
Postage and sundries.. . . .	29.56
Secretary's remuneration and expenses.. . .	200.00
Balance on hand April 30, 1922.. . . .	358.09
	<hr/>
	\$615.68

O. H. SHARPE,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:
J. F. CUNNINGHAM,
Auditor.

THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE ANNAPOLIS ROYAL CELEBRATION

The undersigned had the honour of attending, as a delegate of this Association, the celebration at Annapolis Royal, on August 31, 1921, of: (1) the Tercentenary of the birth of Nova Scotia; (2) the Bicentenary of the establishment of the first court administering English Common Law within what is now the Dominion of Canada; and (3) the Centenary of the arrival in Annapolis Royal of Thomas Chandler Haliburton.

The proceedings were opened at 2.45 p.m. in Fort Anne, now constituting one of our National Parks. A temporary platform had been erected for the speakers on what was the parade ground of the Fort in former times; and chairs were provided for invited guests facing the platform.

The afternoon proceedings consisted of addresses and the unveiling of three memorial tablets, which were placed conspicuously on the platform. The first bears the following inscription:—

1621-1921

“This tablet, placed here by the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, A.D. 1921, commemorates the three hundredth anniversary of the issue of the charter of New Scotland, by King James I of England and VI of Scotland, A.D. 1621.

“The birth of an idea which lived, and had its final fruition in the taking of this Fort and conquest of Acadia in the reign of Queen Anne.”

The second one bears the inscription:—

“This tablet, placed here by the Bench and Bar of Canada, A.D. 1921, marks the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment and sitting (in this Fort), A.D. 1721, of the first Court administering English Common Law within what is now the Dominion of Canada.”

And the third, the following:—

“This tablet, erected A.D. 1921, under the auspices of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, commemorates the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival in this town of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, who lived here eight years and began in this place his great career in Law, Literature and Public Life.”



"Bastion de Bourgogne" (first powder magazine, 1702), at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, N.S. (Photo., Can. Nat. Parks).



Officers' Quarters, Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, N.S. (Photo., Can. Nat. Parks).

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Among those having seats on the platform were the Honourable Mr. Justice Chisholm, Chairman; the Hon. MacCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; the Hon. Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and President of the Canadian Bar Association; the Hon. R. E. Harris, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia; the Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; the Hon. W. F. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works for Canada; His Worship Mayor Hardwick, of Annapolis Royal; L. M. Fortier, Esq., President of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, and F. C. Whitman, Esq., Vice-President of the same association.

The proceedings began with an address by the Chairman, after which the Hon. George H. Murray presented the first tablet and commended the practice of celebrating in a formal way the great events in our colonial history. The second tablet was presented on behalf of the Bench and Bar of Canada by the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, his address being followed by speeches from the Hon. Sir James Aikins, the Hon. W. F. McCurdy and others representing the Bar of Canada. The third tablet was presented by Mr. F. C. Whitman on behalf of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal. The ceremony of unveiling these memorials was performed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

After the formal proceedings had taken place the invited guests repaired to the "Hillsdale House", where afternoon tea was served by the Fort Anne Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. An open meeting of the Historical Societies of Nova Scotia and Annapolis Royal took place in the evening at 8 o'clock in the Bijou Theatre. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chisholm was in the chair and papers were read by Colonel Alexander Fraser, LL.D., on "The Royal Charter of Sir William Alexander"; by Chas. Morse, K.C., D.C.L., on "The Courts and the Commonwealth"; and J. Murray Clark, K.C., LL.D., on "The Relations of the British Dominion of Virginia with the Dominion of Canada". Another paper, prepared by J. Irvin, Esq., K.C., on "A Philosophic Examination of the Spirit of Nova Scotia's First Criminal Laws", was summarized by the author, on account of the lateness of the hour. At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the authors of the papers was moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Longley of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and seconded by Mr. L. M. Fortier. The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal is to publish these papers in book form under the title of a *Book of Remembrance*.

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The following societies were represented at the celebration: The Royal Society of Canada, The Canadian Bar Association, The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada, The Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, The New Brunswick Historical Society, The Nova Scotia Historical Society, The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, The Haliburton Club, Windsor, Nova Scotia, The Barristers' Society of Nova Scotia, and The Law Society of Upper Canada.

In the course of his remarks after the unveiling of the tablets in the afternoon proceedings Mr. Fortier made the following observations:

"One interesting thing I must not omit to mention. The flags used for the unveiling ceremony, and which are now seen flying over their respective tablets, were presented for the occasion; the first, the banner of Nova Scotia, by the Saint Andrew Society of Glasgow; the second (a reproduction of the union flag of George I), by the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada; and the third, a present-day Union Jack, by Mrs. Laura Haliburton-Moore of Wolfville, a collateral descendant of Judge Haliburton. These flags are to be placed under glass in the museum of Fort Anne, with a statement of the facts concerning them, for permanent preservation."

CHARLES MORSE

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MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held in conjunction with that of the Royal Society, in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, May 18, 1921.

The members present at the meeting were: Rev. George Bryce, Dr. J. H. Coyne, President Walter C. Murray, Mr. Charles Hill-Tout, Rev. E. H. Oliver, Judge F. W. Howay, M. Aegidius Fauteaux, M. Francis J. Audet, Mr. Pemberton Smith, Mr. J. B. Harkin, Mr. T. Currelly, Brigadier-General Cruikshank, Prof. George M. Wrong, M. Pierre-Georges Roy, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mr. J. F. Kenney, Mr. D. C. Harvey, Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Major A. A. Pinard, Mr. Hanbury Williams, Mr. L.-C. Vallée, Mr. C. M. Barbeau and others.

After the Presidential address the reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Delegate to the Annapolis Royal celebration were presented, and the following resolutions adopted:

RESOLUTIONS

Moved by General Cruikshank and seconded by Mr. J. B. Harkin—That the Association put on record its deep regret at the loss of several of its members in the course of the past year, three of whom—Mr. J. L. Englehart, Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis and Mr. Thomas Ritchie—were life members, and the following annual members: Mr. Robert Hampton, Mr. J. C. A. Heriot, Sir John Kennedy, Mr. Theodor Labatt, Hon. Justice Longley, Mr. J. B. Morissette, and Mr. W. G. Parmalee.

Moved by Lawrence J. Burpee and seconded by C. M. Barbeau—That the Canadian Historical Association wishes to record its protest against the intended removal of one of the old landmarks of the city of Toronto: the name of Teraulay st., which for real estate purposes would be changed by the City Council into that of Bay st.; that a copy of the protest be respectfully submitted to His Honour the Mayor of Toronto and the City Council, with the hope that it may not be too late to prevent what historians and all those interested in Canadian historical birthrights would consider a spoliation and a deplorable concession to venal tendencies.

Moved by Mr. D. C. Harvey and seconded by Mr. J. F. Kenney—That the Association wishes to express its gratitude to the leading officers of the Dominion Parks Branch of the Federal Government for their effective assistance in the pub-

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lication of the Annual Report of the Historic Landmarks Association for the year 1921.

Moved by Mr. Pemberton Smith and seconded by Mr. Charles Hill-Tout—That this meeting endorse the proposal of the officers of the Society to change the name of this Association to that of *The Canadian Historical Association*.

A tentative draft of a Constitution was then read by the Secretary and discussed by the members, in particular by Mr. Lighthall, Mr. Fauteux, Rev. Dr. Oliver, President Murray, Dr. Coyne, General Cruikshank, Judge Howay, Mr. Pemberton Smith, Professor Wrong, the President and the Secretary. The meeting unanimously concluded that the constitution as amended at the meeting should be adopted provisionally, that is until it is finally confirmed at the forthcoming annual meeting.

Moved by Judge F. W. Howay and seconded by Rev. E. H. Oliver—That The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada be merged in The Canadian Historical Association hereby constituted and that the draft constitution submitted by the Council be adopted provisionally as the Constitution of the Canadian Historical Association.

Moved by Mr. W. D. Lighthall and seconded by President Walter C. Murray—That Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee be elected as President of the Canadian Historical Association.

Moved by Dr. J. H. Coyne and seconded by Rev. George Bryce—That Mr. W. D. Lighthall be elected to the office of Vice-President.

Moved by W. D. Lighthall and seconded by Mr. C. T. Currelly—That M. C. M. Barbeau be elected to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Moved by General Cruikshank and seconded by Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee—That Mr. J. F. Kenney be elected to the office of Editor.

Moved by Mr. Pemberton Smith and seconded by Mr. C. M. Barbeau—That Prof. G. M. Wrong, M. Pierre-Georges Roy, Hon. Judge F. W. Howay, Dr. A. G. Doughty, and Professors Archibald MacMeehan and Chester Martin be elected as members of the Council.

Moved by Mr. W. D. Lighthall and seconded by Mr. J. F. Kenney—That Mr. Pemberton Smith, M. A. Fauteux, Mr. J. B. Harkin, Mrs. Simpson and Hon. W. R. Riddell constitute the Standing Committee on Historic Landmarks, with power to add to their numbers, the first-named to be chairman.

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Moved by Mr. C. M. Barbeau and seconded by Mr. D. C. Harvey—That Col. J. F. Cunningham be elected to the office of Auditor.

Moved by Mr. J. B. Harkin and seconded by Mrs. J. B. Simpson—That the Association desires to express its appreciation of the services of Mr. O. H. Sharpe as Treasurer during the year just ended, and of Lt.-Col. J. G. Cunningham, as Auditor for the same year.

Moved by Mr. Pemberton Smith and seconded by Rev. George Bryce—That the thanks of the Association be extended to the officers for the efficient discharge of their duties in the past year.

The President, before adjourning the meeting, communicated the following telegraphic message from Mr. John S. Bassett, of Washington, the Secretary of The American Historical Association: "The American Historical Association sends most cordial greetings to the new Canadian Historical Association and confidently wishes it many years of the utmost prosperity and success."

C. MARIUS BARBEAU,
Secretary.

THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUTION

I. NAME

This society shall henceforth be known as The Canadian Historical Association.

II. OBJECTS

The objects of the Association shall be:

To encourage historical research and public interest in history;

To promote the preservation of historic sites and buildings, documents, relics and other significant heirlooms of the past;

To publish historical studies and documents as circumstances may permit.

III. MEMBERSHIP

The Association shall consist of the members of The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada together with such others, approved by the Council, as may be comprised in the following classes:

Members, whose annual dues shall be \$2;

Life Members, whose fees shall be \$50 in one payment;

Honorary or Corresponding Members, restricted to persons not resident in Canada, who shall be exempt from payment of fees;

Such *organizations* as may desire to become members, and whose annual dues shall be \$5.

All fees shall become due and shall be paid upon receipt of a notification from the Secretary-Treasurer or someone appointed by him.

IV. OFFICERS

The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer and an Editor.

The Council shall consist of the officers, together with six other members.

The Council shall be elected at the Annual Meeting, nominations to be made from the floor, individually for each officer and collectively for the other members, and voted upon by ballot.

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The duties of the officers shall be those generally attached to their respective offices, together with such others as may from time to time be prescribed.

An annual allowance may be made for the work of the executive officers, the amount to be fixed by the Council.

V. STANDING COMMITTEES

There shall be a Standing Committee to be known as The Landmarks Committee, and such other standing committees as may from time to time be created by the Association at its annual meeting.

VI. MEETINGS

The Annual Meeting shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Council.

The Officers and Standing Committees shall report at the annual meeting on the activities of the Association, and their statements may be published in an annual report.

The Council may include in the programme of the annual meeting such papers or addresses as in its opinion would further the aims of the Association and be of interest to the members; and it shall decide which if any of these papers or addresses are to be published in the Annual Report.

Special Meetings may be called by the Council whenever necessary.

VII. AMENDMENTS

The Constitution may be amended at the Annual Meeting, by two-thirds of the members present, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous Annual Meeting or received and approved by the Council at least one month before the annual meeting.

**HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES ON CANADIAN
LANDMARKS**

**1. THE PASSING OF THE SECOND CHAMBER IN
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

BY

D. C. HARVEY

Of all the provinces of the Dominion of Canada none has had a more interesting constitutional history than Prince Edward Island. In this little Island most of the problems which beset the other provinces together with some that were peculiar to itself were fought out with great persistence and with considerable spirit. As constitutional development was conditioned by no Imperial statute but flowed from the Royal Prerogative through Orders in Council, local enactments assented to by the Crown and royal instructions to the lieutenant-governors, it has been more flexible than it otherwise could have been.

This flexibility has found expression nowhere more clearly than in the history of the Second Chamber, which exercised both legislative and executive functions from 1770 to 1839, was the typical colonial second chamber nominated by the Crown from 1839 to 1862, and was elected by a restricted property franchise from 1862 to 1893. In the latter year it ceased to be a Second Chamber, being absorbed in the Assembly to which it still contributes one-half of the members who are supposed to represent the interests of property as distinct from the other half who are elected on a wider franchise.

From its final cession to the British in 1763 until it became a separate colony in 1769, Prince Edward Island (still known as St. John's Island until 1798) was governed from Nova Scotia; but from the arrival of Governor Patterson in 1770 until the present day it has enjoyed its own system of government. This Government at first consisted merely of a Governor appointed by the Crown and a Council of nine also in theory appointed by the Crown but in practice nominated by the Governor.

From 1773 onwards, the colony boasted of representative government, but owing to the sparse and inexperienced nature of the population the early Assemblies were content merely to give assent to the wishes of the Governor and his Council. Such with slight qualifications is the history of the representative chamber for the first fifty years of its existence, though it was gradually learning to do by doing, and in the fullness of time

was destined to take a high view of its rights and responsibilities. So too, the Council was wont to follow rather faithfully the lead of the Governor, though owing to the frequent absences of governors and to their occasional feuds it had learned to take sides and to discern its own interest. This development was facilitated by the fact that the early councillors resided in or near the capital and were thus enabled by continual intercourse to develop a sort of esprit de corps. Many of them in time became connected by social and commercial ties and by intermarriage, so that, as the Assembly later showed, here, if anywhere in British North America, existed a real Family Compact.

The first serious friction between the Council and the Assembly was a reaction from the arbitrary government of Charles Douglas Smith, which, synchronising with an era of reform in England and in the colonies, gave the Assembly a fixed idea that they must maintain every right and make good every claim. Prior to 1810 the Assembly had occasionally submitted the items of their expenditure separately for the consideration of the Council. In 1803 the Council had originated a Committee "to take into consideration the state of the public accounts and the demands upon the Treasury." In 1809 the Council had amended an item sent up by the Assembly and the latter had accepted the amendment as well as a request of the Council to be joined by a Committee of the Assembly in considering the state of the public accounts.

But in 1813 Charles Douglas Smith, the outstanding benevolent despot of our Island history, became Lieutenant-Governor and during his long regime he was at constant feud with the Legislature: when the Houses were called together they were almost immediately prorogued or dismissed and but one revenue bill passed the Legislature which was rejected by the Lieutenant-Governor. During these twelve years the expenses of government were met by the receipts of two permanent revenue acts which the Assembly in the period of its faith had placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council (25 Geo. III, cap. 4 and 35; Geo. III, cap. 10). During the later years of his administration Smith was able to command undivided support only from his family connexions in the Council. But when the Assembly had become thoroughly aroused against the autocratic governor, it soon learned to scrutinize the claims of the equally autocratic Council.

Accordingly with the administration of Colonel John Ready (1825-31) a quarrel broke out between the Council and the Assembly over the mode of appropriating supplies and the

relative powers of the two branches of the Legislature. The Council insisted that it was the duty of the Assembly to submit each item of expenditure in detail in order that it might exercise its discretion in regard to individual items, without endangering the entire Bill of Supply, whereas the Assembly claimed full supremacy over the Council in all money matters, and declared that the Council had no right whatever to alter such bills. The controversy produced much argument and many appeals to precedent on both sides, but the Assembly steadily refused to be influenced by appeals to practice in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick and took its stand upon the "ancient and undisputed usage of the Legislature of the Island and the practice of the House of Commons." The controversy also led to considerable correspondence with the Colonial Office and was only temporarily hushed when Earl Bathurst regretted the action of the Council in raising "a claim of at least doubtful right, which has been more prudently suffered hitherto to lie dormant and which, in its nature, it is not easy to reconcile to the principles of the British Constitution."

From 1831 to 1834 the Assembly and Council kept up a reasonably good correspondence, but in the latter year they were again at loggerheads, the Council having rejected a bill for the extension of the franchise through fear of a growing democracy. The Assembly replied by an attack upon the nature and composition of the Council and prepared an address to the Crown, in which they stated "That the constitution of Your Majesty's Council in this Island, composed as it is of *nine* gentlemen (six of whom hold situations of emolument at the pleasure of the Crown) who act both in a Legislative and Executive capacity and one of whom, at least, is also the legal adviser of Your Majesty's Representative, is considered incompatible with the freedom and independence of the Second Branch of the Legislature and that such extensive powers conferred on so few individuals, however trustworthy or respectable in society, are contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution." They therefore prayed that the King would grant unto them "a Legislative Council, distinct from that of the Executive, to be composed of gentlemen possessing a knowledge of the wants and resources of the Colony, and who hold no situation or office of emolument at the pleasure of the Crown, thereby placing them on an equal footing with the sister province of New Brunswick." In regard to New Brunswick they were in error.

It is interesting to note that an amendment to this address, lost by a close vote of 6 to 8 (in a House of 18 members), fore-

shadowed a later insistent demand for an elective Legislative Council.

In the meantime an election had been held and the new Assembly declared the Colonial Secretary's reply—that he had not seen fit to advise His Majesty to accede to the prayer of the petition—to be satisfactory. In the Assembly there was still a minority of *four* who favored an *elective* Legislative Council and insisted that the reply was “disheartening to the loyal inhabitants of this Colony.”

In 1835 the Council rejected the Revenue Bill because the appropriations were included in it, but for a time the Council and the Assembly found common ground in dealing with the Clergy Reserves. In 1838, on hearing that the Councils had been divided in Nova Scotia the Assembly returned to the subject, and this time they found a sympathetic ear in the Colonial Office, with the result that the desired change was effected in 1839. But the unsettled nature of public opinion may be gathered from the fact that the election of 1838 had so altered the temper of the New Assembly that it requested the Lieutenant-Governor to defer the change until it could present its views. From the discussions at the time it would seem that a majority of the new Assembly were in favor of an *elective* Legislative Council. But the fiat had gone forth, and on March 4, 1839, the Lieutenant-Governor issued a proclamation dividing the old Council and constituting the new. The powers formerly vested in the Council, as far as concerned the enactment of laws, were vested in the Legislative Council, which was to consist of 12 members, and all other powers whatsoever vested in the said Council were to be exercised by the new Executive Council of *nine* members. Henceforth the Chief Justice was not to have a seat in either of the Councils, as it was considered unwise to involve the judges in the discussion of party politics.

But the division of the Council did not produce the harmony that might reasonably have been expected. The Assembly (in 1839 increased to 24 members) was now on the scent of full Responsible Government, having been balked of such responsibility as might have been indirectly effected through an elective Legislative Council.

In April, 1840, the Assembly moved a series of Resolutions aiming in a general way towards Responsible Government but severely criticizing the Council for opposing progressive agricultural legislation, for obstructing because of vested interests their attempts to ameliorate the lot of the tenants, and for mis-

representing their motives to the Home Government. The Council made an elaborate defence which need not detain us here, except to note that they renewed their attempts to secure separate items of appropriation and denied any personal or family connexions with the proprietors. This led to a spirited reply on the part of the Assembly, and to a detailed analysis of the membership of the two Councils showing beyond a doubt a serious family connexion in both Councils and a very close relationship, on the part of several members, with the proprietors.

Mutual recriminations continued for several years and the Council was restrained from rejecting the Bills of Supply only by the influence of Lieutenant-Governor Huntley (1841-7) who asked them to withhold action until he could get a decision in their favor. This he eagerly tried to do, but Gladstone, the Colonial Secretary, declined to intervene first, because the Assembly had not asked his opinion on the point pressed by the Council; and secondly, because the interference of the Imperial Government would probably check rather than promote the growth of sound and just views of the question.

From 1846 to 1851 the Assembly concentrated in a remarkable manner upon the one principle of Responsible Government. This was finally granted after much wearisome negotiation over the provision of a Permanent Civil List. The Assembly endeavored to get the Crown to accept a modified Civil List as part of a contract conditional upon the grant by the Crown of Responsible Government. But Lord Grey explicitly refused anything in the nature of a contract laying down the following interesting principle: "The grant of Responsible Government has never been embodied as a condition in similar acts and there is good reason why it should not be so, for the term although very well understood for practical purposes, has no definite meaning in law, and it is therefore impossible to say what would be a fulfillment of the condition within the technical sense which might be put by legal interpretation on the word. The only conditions, therefore, to be inserted in such an Act on the part of Her Majesty's Government are those relative to the surrender of the Crown Revenues, the rest stand on the faith of the Crown."

The achievement of Responsible Government gave the Assembly effective control over legislation in general; for the Lieutenant-Governor could no longer openly espouse the claims of the Council, in view of the fact that he was now compelled to take the advice of his Executive Council, which in turn was

dependent upon the will of a majority in the Assembly. But the ill-spirit that had been engendered by an almost continuous controversy of twenty-five years was not easily laid; and within three years the Assembly and Council were again at feud over a definition of the meaning of Responsible Government and the right of the Legislative Council to contribute its quota to the departmental offices in the Executive Government.

The quarrel broke out in 1854 and was renewed in 1859. In both cases the Conservatives were in a majority in the Assembly and finding the Liberals in a majority in the Council, in a keen party spirit, they tried to constitute the Executive without reference to the Council and even included some departmental heads who had a seat in neither House; or, as the Council said, they were trying to "introduce ingredients of government from the United States into the constitution of this Her Majesty's Colony, to which Her Majesty's subjects are averse." It is not surprising to find that the leaders in this movement had been opponents of Responsible Government while the defenders of the Departmental System of Responsible Government as adopted in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were the veteran Reformers.

The controversy of 1854 was settled by a dissolution in order to put into effect an extension of the franchise, and in the election the Reformers triumphed. But in 1859 when the Conservatives were again in power, the Council petitioned the Queen to coerce the Assembly into accepting members of the Council as ministers. The Assembly sent a counter-petition defending their action in excluding Legislative Councillors, and asking the Queen "to authorize your representatives in this colony so to reconstruct the Legislative Council, previous to the next session of the Legislature, that its political prejudices may not continue to obstruct the efforts of the House of Assembly in perfecting those measures which, in their opinion, are best calculated to uphold the institutions and promote the welfare of the inhabitants of the Colony."

In reply to the petition of the Council, the Colonial Secretary declined to advise Her Majesty to interfere with the proper local authorities in the formation of a new administration, but in reply to the Assembly, he gave the Lieutenant-Governor authority "to make such alterations in the Legislative Council as would ensure the harmonious working of the two branches." Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor added five members to the Council, increasing the number from 12 to 17.

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In the meantime the conviction had been growing locally that the problems of the Council could be solved only by making it elective. A bill to that end was introduced in 1856 and was given a three months' hoist by a small majority. It was introduced again in 1857 with the same result. In 1858 an election was held—the membership of the Assembly having been increased to 30 by an Act of 1856. When the House met early in 1859 it could not elect a speaker and was dissolved. When it met after another election the speaker was elected by a majority of *one*. In this session the Elective Council Bill was again introduced, accepted in principle by 23 to 2, and in detail by 17 to 9. It was then agreed to defer further consideration of the bill until next session and in the meantime to print it six times in the Royal Gazette.

The discussions on this Bill show that the local statesmen were still convinced that two chambers were necessary to prevent hasty legislation; but they favored the principle of election for reasons which may be summarized as follows:—

- (1) The Council once offered some analogy to the British Second Chamber in that the members were nominated by the Crown, but this analogy no longer exists since they are nominated by party leaders;
- (2) When not in harmony with the Assembly the Council merely obstructs it;
- (3) A nominated member has less weight than an elected one;
- (4) Fourteen members of the last House were pledged to support the Bill, and seventeen in this;
- (5) The experiment has proved successful elsewhere;
- (6) English statesmen favor it from "Lord Derby at one extreme to Mr. Roebuck at the other."

In the session of 1860, contrary to the expectations of those who had read the Royal Gazette, the Assembly resolved "That as the Legislative Council has but recently been reconstructed, the House does not now deem it expedient to go into the discussion of the Elective Council Bill—the subject being such as would necessarily greatly protract the business of the session." The question, however, was taken up in the session of 1861 and, after a conference between the two Houses, the Bill was carried through successfully; but, as it did not meet with the approval of the Colonial Secretary in all its details, it was recon-

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sidered in the session of 1862 and amended in accordance with the Duke of Newcastle's suggestions.

The Colonial Secretary's chief objection to the proposed Bill was the heavy property qualification which it required from the candidates, thereby limiting the choice of the constituencies. He argued that the property qualification should be lighter and should be applied not to the candidate but to the elector. "If it is desired," he wrote, "that the two chambers shall somewhat differ in character from each other, the one supplying what the other may be supposed in some degree to want, this object (it appears to me) can only be effected by creating two somewhat different constituencies, and unreservedly trusting each of them to elect that person, whatever his property or station, whom they may deem the most able and trustworthy representative of their views."

The debates on the details of the Bill were rather more lively than those on the general principle although its opponents discussed the question as if it were still an open one, reiterating their objections that an elective Council would be more expensive than a nominated one, that if elected by the same constituency it would be an echo of the Assembly, and if by a different one it would be a source of obstruction. But on the whole there was remarkable unanimity in their desire to incorporate the suggestions of the Duke of Newcastle; and, finally, the amended Bill was assented to locally in April, receiving the Royal Sanction in November, 1862. On December 3 it came into force by proclamation.

The Bill provided for a Council of 13 members, four from each of the three counties and one from Charlottetown. Candidates must be thirty years of age, British subjects, resident in the colony for five years prior to the teste of the writ of election. Former Councillors otherwise qualified were eligible for re-election. Provision was made for periodical elections, one half retiring every four years, the general term of membership being for eight years. The elector must be a British subject over twenty-one years of age, possessing freehold or leasehold property to the value of £100 currency, and in possession for twelve months before the teste of the writ of election. Both candidate and elector must be male.

Such in brief was the Elective Council Act of 1862. In the debates of the session the most significant statement of the case was that made by Mr. George Sinclair of Princetown: "An Elective Legislative Council will increase the expense of the Legislature which now amounts to over £3,000. This sum shows

that we have already altogether too expensive machinery for this small colony; nor does it seem to be required for most of the Bills passed here are only transcripts of acts in force in other Colonies. Under these circumstances, *I would rather vote for doing away with the Legislative Council entirely.*" In this speech Mr. Sinclair foreshadowed the future. It had taken the various Assemblies over 25 years to achieve what had been vaguely desired in 1834 and again it was to take as long to become convinced of what was but dimly seen at this time. But in 1893 the Council was allowed to disappear with hardly a word in its favor, and the sole argument used against it was the unnecessary expense of a second, elected chamber. As the preamble of the Act of 1893 is its own interpreter it will save further comment to quote it in full:—

"Whereas it is expedient to change the constitution of the Legislature for the purpose of reducing the cost of legislation in the province,

"And whereas the Legislative Council has agreed to surrender its separate powers and privileges and that a Legislature consisting of one House only be constituted, which agreement was made upon the express condition that at least one-half of the members of that House shall be chosen by electors possessing a real estate qualification of the value of at least \$325, similar to that now required by electors entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Council as at present constituted, such qualification of electors and proportion of members not to be altered or diminished unless agreed to by at least two-thirds of the members of the Legislative Assembly to be constituted by this Act."

The Act then provided for one House of 30 members, 15 to be styled councillors and 15 assemblymen, the life of the House to be four years with at least one session each year, and any resident male British subject of twenty-one years to be eligible for membership. The franchise for the respective Councillor and Assemblyman was to be as fixed by 53 Vic., Cap. I. And the new single chamber with the Lieutenant-Governor was to have all the powers hitherto exercised by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

Thus the Council or Second Chamber in Prince Edward Island is seen reconciled to its own death and assisting at its own funeral in the faith that it would be born again in the Assembly. This peaceful solution of a thorny question is one that deserves considerable attention, for the principle that emerges here is capable of a wider application. The necessity

of cutting down expenses is often as urgent in a large community as in a smaller one, and if this can be done by reducing machinery without loss of either efficiency or safety it is worthy of emulation. The aim of those who strove for an elective Legislative Council was to secure a Second Chamber that could claim equally with the Assembly to speak for the community but so constituted as "to reflect their settled wishes and principles rather than their transitory impulses." To this end they sought, on the advice of the Duke of Newcastle, to create two constituencies, the one to reflect the wishes of manhood suffrage, the other to reflect the more sluggish interests of property. But in due time they discovered that these two constituencies might be represented better in one chamber than in two. That it would save expense was obvious. But more important still was the fact that the representatives of property, having the greatest stake in the country, could exercise a restraining influence upon those with more transitory impulses in the same chamber; and that, by coalescing with the normal party groups there, they could do so without creating suspicion of class consciousness or of a family compact. In this way the Council, which had known a stormy life of six score years and three, passed quietly to a new life under other conditions. Its passing was more interesting than its life and the manner of its death might well be imitated by other Second Chambers.

2. OSGOODE HALL

BY

THE HON. WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL

One of the best known and most interesting buildings in Canada is Osgoode Hall in the City of Toronto. There the Superior Courts of the Province have sat for more than ninety years, even before there was a City of Toronto or a Province of Ontario. In 1832, when Osgoode Hall became our "Palais de Justice," there was only one Superior Court in the Province of Upper Canada, the Court of King's Bench. Created in 1794 to take the place in civil matters of the four Courts of Common Pleas, which had been formed one in each District by Lord Dorchester in 1788, the Court of King's Bench had sat at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) until 1797, when it removed, much to the disgust of Chief Justice John Elmsley, to the new capital, York.

It sat in a room in the Parliament Buildings at the foot of Berkeley street until these buildings were burned by the American invader in 1813—the judges never satisfied, indeed, but unable to procure better accommodation.

The Court followed Parliament to the northwest corner of what are now Bay and Wellington streets, then to buildings on the old site in 1818, until they were accidentally burned in 1824; then to rented rooms, until the new Court House was built in 1826, the foundation stone of which had been laid in the former year. This was on what afterwards was known as Court House Square on the north side of King street, just east of Toronto street.

It was not, however, the needs of the Court which occasioned the erection of Osgoode Hall. A few years after the creation of the Court of King's Bench, another entity was brought into existence by legislative fiat; in 1797 the Law Society of Upper Canada was formed which still flourishes and is an instrument for good. The "Benchers" or governors of that body, after the initial meeting at Wilson's Hotel, Newark, July 17, 1797, held all their meetings at York; these were generally held in the office of the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General, although some were held in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, at the Court House or the Library of Parliament.

It was, however, recognized that some permanent home should be formed for the Society; and, in 1820, a plot of land

on the southeast corner of King and Church streets was bought for the purpose of erecting thereon a suitable building. At the instance of the Attorney General, John Beverley Robinson (afterwards Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart.), the name "Osgoode Hall" was selected for the proposed building. The name was in compliment to William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 1792-1794, and Chief Justice at Quebec, 1794-1802. For some reason not apparent the site was, later, considered unsuitable. Nothing was done towards building upon it.

The scheme was enlarged, and by 1825 it was proposed to erect a building to accommodate not only the Law Society but also "the Court of King's Bench with all necessary apartments according to the importance and dignity of its functions," a "building worthy of the Province and its seat of Government." The Benchers were willing to pay as much as £2,000 (\$8,000) towards the project, expecting the Government to pay the balance and provide a site. This plan for a time seemed to be in a fair way of being carried into effect, but, in 1828, the Society came to the conclusion that nothing satisfactory could be done in conjunction with the Government. Accordingly in that year Convocation bought from the Attorney-General six acres of land for £1,000 (\$4,000), and struck a Committee of Management for approving plans, making contracts and superintending the erection of the building.

But the project lagged and it was not until February, 1832, that Convocation could meet in the building; on the same day the Court of King's Bench took possession of the part allotted. The "Osgoode Hall" of that day was part of the present East Wing. It contained chambers for barristers and students, with board, and was occupied in 1832.

In 1833, the part of Osgoode Hall in the centre below the present Library was built "to afford twenty-four comfortable bed-chambers with stair-case and passages and eight commodious offices." From 1838 until 1843, the hall was occupied as barracks by the troops. When the Law Society regained possession in the latter year, it expended £100 annually for some years in erecting the present very handsome stone wall and iron fence.

It was determined, in 1844, to enlarge the building and, in that and the following two years, were built the West Wing and

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the Library in the centre with two domes connecting the two wings. An addition northward was made, in 1856, to the West Wing; and by 1860 the Osgoode Hall as it stood before the extension northward of both wings and centre, was completed. The dome was removed from the centre and a facade of Caen stone set up, while the whole interior was remodelled.

3. ANCIENS FORTS DANS LE NORD-OUEST

PAR

LE JUGE L.-A. PRUD'HOMME

La Tourette, frère de Greysolon Du Lhut, fut le premier qui érigeât des forts dans la partie occidentale du lac Supérieur, ainsi qu'au lac Népigon et au nord de ce lac. Greysolon Du Lhut de la Tourette fonda pendant l'été de 1678 le fort *Caministigoyan*, à l'entrée du lac Népigon. Pour intercepter les fourrures que les sauvages allaient porter aux postes de la Baie James, il construisit, six ans plus tard (1684), à l'embouchure de la rivière Ombabiha (lac Népigon), le fort qui porta son nom (*La Tourette*). Il bâtit, en 1686, le fort des Français aux fourches des rivières Kenogami et Albany. En 1717, Zacharie Robutel de la Nouë construisit un autre fort à l'embouchure de la rivière Kaministigoya. Cet endroit avait auparavant été visité par Médard-Chouart de Groseilliers et par Pierre-Esprit Radisson. Un nouveau poste fut construit entre les années 1718 et 1720 à l'embouchure de la rivière Pigeon.

Nous voici donc avec 5 postes ou petits forts échelonnés entre la rivière Pigeon et les rivières Kenogami et Albany, qui furent jusqu'en 1731 le pied-à-terre le plus avancé au nord-ouest de la Nouvelle-France. Il est vrai que M. DeNoyen en 1688 s'était rendu par la rivière Kaministagoya jusqu'à la rivière La Pluie, mais son expédition n'avait été suivie d'aucune prise de possession du pays. Autrefois la hauteur des terres servait comme la ligne de division naturelle entre l'est et l'ouest, et l'on n'entrevoit pas les divisions provinciales qui font aujourd'hui du Manitoba l'entrée dans le Nord-Ouest. Au temps de La Vérendrye le lac Nemeukan constituait la frontière entre ces deux divisions parce qu'une partie des eaux de ce lac se déverse dans le lac Supérieur et l'autre dans le lac La Pluie.

Christophe Dufrost de la Jemmeraye fut le premier blanc qui construisit un fort dans l'ouest, en l'automne de 1731. A l'endroit où les eaux du lac La Pluie tombent dans la rivière du même nom, une pointe de terre s'avance comme pour fermer l'entrée de cette rivière. C'est dans la baie formée par cette pointe que ce fort fut érigé, à environ deux milles à l'est de l'endroit où les eaux du lac Pluie tombent dans la rivière du cée de cette pointe se trouve un tertre ou tumulus qui, paraît-il, avait été construit par les Mandans et qui servait de point d'observation aux Monsonis. La Jemmeraye n'avait alors que 22

ans et était accompagné de son cousin germain Jean-Baptiste La Vérendrye, fils aîné du découvreur. Il donna à ce fort le nom de *Saint-Pierre* en l'honneur de Pierre-Gauthier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye, le découvreur du Nord-ouest. Je me rappelle d'avoir vu la cave d'un édifice où, d'après la tradition, ce fort avait autrefois existé. Deux cerisiers produisant des fruits tout-à-fait différents de ceux que l'on recueille dans ce district se trouvaient tout près de cet endroit.

Fort Saint-Charles.—Ce fort fut le plus important de l'ouest jusqu'à la fondation du Fort La Reine. Ce fut La Vérendrye lui-même qui le fit construire sur la rive sud de la Rivière de l'Angle, en 1732. Le site en a été visité et identifié en août 1908. Il se trouve sur la section 24, Township 168, Rang 34, à l'ouest du 5e Méridien. Il avait 100 pieds de longueur et 60 pieds de largeur. C'est dans ce fort que furent déposés, en 1736, les restes du P. Aulneau, de J.-Bte. La Vérendrye et de leurs 19 compagnons assassinés en juin 1736 sur l'île au Massacre par une bande de maraudeurs Sioux.

Une croix de bois fut plantée à cet endroit, en 1908, par les membres de l'expédition qui apportèrent à Saint-Boniface les restes de ces vingt-et-un Français. Une plaque commémorative devrait aussi être placée à *l'île au Massacre*, qui fut identifiée pour la première fois, en 1890, par un parti de PP. Jésuites. Une croix fut dressée au sommet de l'île, et une chapelle bâtie sur la pointe ouest. A la demande de La Vérendrye, son commis, Cartier, bâtit un fort d'occasion, vers juillet ou août 1734, sur la rive ouest de la Rivière Rouge, appelé *Fort à la fourche aux Roseaux*. Ce fort ne comprenait qu'une maison en bois équarri et un hangar destiné aux marchandises et aux fourrures. Il est impossible de dire l'endroit exact de ce petit poste qui, d'après les indications, serait à cinq lieues au sud du lac Winnipeg. On croit généralement qu'il se trouvait en effet à cette distance du lac, à un endroit où la rive extrêmement basse et souvent inondée se relève tout à coup. Le magasin de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson, d'après la tradition, fut construit tout à côté du Fort à la fourche aux Roseaux. La même année, à l'automme, J.-Bte. La Vérendrye fondait le *Fort Maurepas*, sur la rive nord de la rivière Winnipeg, un peu plus bas que le *Fort Alexandre*, à l'entrée d'une petite rivière.

La Vérendrye atteignit l'embouchure de la rivière Assiniboine le 24 septembre 1738, et de là se rendit au Portage-la-Prairie, où il érigea le Fort La Reine. En passant au Fort Maurepas, en 1738, il avait donné instruction à D'Amours

de Louvières de construire un fort sur la rive sud de la Rivière Assiniboine, près de l'endroit où cette rivière se jette dans la Rivière Rouge. M. de Louvières suivit les directions du découvreur; mais il est impossible de retrouver le site de ce fort, qui fut appelé *Fort Rouge*, parce que la porte d'entrée de la bâtisse principale avait été badigeonnée de cette couleur. Le *Fort La Reine* fut terminé le 15 octobre 1738. On croit généralement que le poste de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson fut construit sur les ruines de ce fort, au bord d'une coulée qui au printemps, à la crue des eaux, permettait aux canots d'atteindre le Lac Manitoba, après un court portage. Ce fut le découvreur lui-même qui fit construire le Fort La Reine.

Le *Fort Dauphin* fut commencé à l'automne de 1741 par Pierre Gauthier de La Vérendrye, le deuxième fils du découvreur, sur la rive Nord-ouest du lac Dauphin, au quart sud-est de la Section 27, Township 27, Rang 18, à un mille ou deux de l'embouchure de la rivière Valley, à moins de 100 pieds du rivage du lac Dauphin. On retrouve encore des caves qui en indiquent l'endroit précis.

La même année, Pierre Gauthier de la Vérendrye constitua le *Fort Bourdon* (le premier de ce nom) à l'embouchure de la rivière Red Deer, sur le lac Winnipegosis, dans la Baie Dawson.

Les fils de La Vérendrye érigèrent, en 1748, un fort sur le Lac Bourbon, aujourd'hui Cedar, le premier fort de ce nom ayant été abandonné. Les ruines du deuxième *Fort Bourbon* ont été indentifiées. Vers la même année ils en construisirent un à l'entrée de la Rivière Pasquia, probablement à *Le Pas*, et un autre appelé *Poskayac*, à l'est de la jonction des deux branches de la Rivière Saskatchewan.

Le chevalier de la Corne de Saint-Luc éleva non loin du Fort Poskayac un autre fort appelé *Fort La Corne* ou *Nipawi*, vers 1753.

Quelques Français, envoyés en 1751 par M. de Niverville, retenu par la maladie au Fort Poskayac, atteignirent l'endroit qu'occupe aujourd'hui Calgary, et y fondèrent le *Fort La Jonquière*. Le capitaine Brisebois, en érigeant les casernes de la Police à cheval, près de la jonction des rivières de l'Arc et du Coudre, y retrouva les restes de ce fort.

4. THE LANDING PLACE OF JACQUES CARTIER AT GASPE, IN 1534

BY

F. J. RICHMOND

According to his Journal (Hakluyt), Cartier anchored between Cape Prato (Percé Rock) and an island (Bonaventure Island), on July 12, 1534.

He sailed thence, on July 13, 1534, and followed the coast, which he described "as Lyeth Northeast;" we next read, "there arose such stormie and raging winds against vs that we were constrained to come to the place againe from whence we were come;" or in other words, owing to unfavourable weather conditions, he was obliged to return to anchorage between Percé Rock and Bonaventure Island.¹

The Journal or Log entry for July 14, 15 and 16 reads as follows: "We hoised vp saile and we came to the middest of a riuier (Gaspé Bay) Northward fiue or sixe leagues from Cape of Prato (Percé Rock), and being ouverthwart (abreast) there arose againe a contrary wind with great fogges and stormes so that we were constrained vpon Tuesday being the fourteenth of the moneth to enter into the riuier; and there did we stay till the sixteenth of the moneth looking for faire weather to come out of it; on which day being Thursday, the wind became so ragging that one of our ships lost an anker; we were constrained to goe vp higher into the riuier seuen or eight leagues into a good harborough and ground (anchorage) that we with our boates found out."

Before discussing Cartier's probable course up Gaspé Bay and landing places, I would call attention to the well-known fact that he was very inaccurate in the determination of latitude and longitude; not always correct in estimating distances run or courses followed; yet he always mentioned some distinctive feature by which places described can easily be recognized by the present day readers. It is also essential, when considering Cartier's voyages, to remember that the league in use in 1534 was equal to two and one-half nautical miles only.

¹ The author is indebted for assistance to Dr. John M. Clarke, of Albany, N.Y., and to Captain Russel Coffin, of Gaspé, who, in addition to general assistance, traced upon the chart the probable course of Cartier from Bonaventure Island to Gaspé Basin.



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Cartier's Journal of his voyage from Bonaventure Island to Gaspé, recapitulated, would show:—

1. That at a certain distance from Percé Rock northward he came to the middle of a river—(Gaspé Bay);
2. That when lying overthwart or abreast of the river or bay he met a contrary wind and stormy weather and was obliged to enter the bay for shelter; that as the storm progressed he was driven from anchorage, and sought refuge in a good harbor and ground (anchorage), which he used boats to find out—(evidently Gaspé Basin).

In order reasonably to determine the exact point of landing, it is necessary to consider:—

1. The position of Cartier's ships when the contrary wind was encountered;
2. The direction of the wind and storm which, without doubt, exercised great influence upon his choice of anchorage and subsequent course;
3. The approximate course and distance run from anchorage to Gaspé Basin;

Accepting the minimum run stated in log, namely five leagues or twelve and a half miles northward from Percé Rock, Cartier's ships should have been fairly early in the day of July 14, 1534, about in the position designated upon the accompanying chart by the figure 2.

Cartier apparently did not have any intention of examining Gaspé Bay, but rather of continuing his voyage along the coast. He could have done so with wind from the west, southwest, south, southeast, east, but not with head winds from the north, northwest and northeast. A contrary or head wind I would define as one coming from a direction opposite to that which had propelled a vessel to a given point; or as one coming from a direction opposite to that which it is the desire of the navigator to follow.

Local mariners,¹ after careful consideration of the question, are of the opinion that the storm encountered by Cartier must have come from the northeast. The writer, besides, has found

¹ Captains George T. Annett, Clement Roberts, and Edwin Miller, of Gaspé, First Officer Hubert Coffin, also of Gaspé, and many mariners and fishermen.

out from weather diaries kept by him for a number of years that during the month of July in nearly every year there occur from one to two storms from a northeast direction (cf. appended weather diary extracts for years 1903 to 1910 inc.). The storm met by Cartier was not unlike those that occurred in the months of July, 1907 and 1910.

A 'northeaster' begins, generally speaking, with cloudy weather and light wind. About the second or third day, the wind, which has been increasing in force and accompanied by fog and rain, veers as the storm progresses to the east, then southeast, often going around to the southwest in the clearing stage. The lower Bay of Gaspé anchorages in the first stage of a storm are none too good, but when the wind veers to east and the sea enters the Bay, it is impossible for ships to ride at anchor. (For description of sea conditions in the lower Bay of Gaspé during storms, see *The St. Lawrence Pilot*, 1894, vol. 1, page 79).

The next important question is whether Cartier anchored upon the northern or southern shores of Gaspé Bay. Two courses were open to him, when he encountered the contrary or head wind: Firstly, he could have worked to windward and run in under the high land of the north shore of Gaspé Bay, slightly above Cape Gaspé, where he would have found reasonable shelter until that stage of the storm when the sea entering the bay would have driven him out. This shore has high cliffs and an unfavourable look, and would not appeal to a mariner seeking shelter upon an unknown coast. Secondly, he could have stood in to the south shore, which regarded from the sea has a more favourable appearance, and anchored slightly inside of Point St. Peter, the point of the southern entrance to the lower Bay of Gaspé, where he would have been reasonably safe until the stage of the storm when the sea would enter the Bay and drive him out—which did occur).

It would appear that Cartier did not anchor on the north shore of Gaspé Bay for the following reasons:

The minimum distance from anchorage to "Harborough" is stated at seven leagues ($17\frac{1}{2}$ miles); the maximum distance, at eight leagues (20 miles). The distance from Cape Gaspé to Gaspé Basin is given by *The St. Lawrence Pilot*—an Admiralty navigating handbook—as follows:—

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Flower Pot Rock (Cape Gaspé) to lighthouse at extreme northern end of Sandy Beach.....	11 miles
Sandy Beach Bar lighthouse to anchorage Gaspé Basin.	3½ "
	14½ "

(an overrun of minimum log distance of 3 miles; an overrun of maximum log distance of 5½ miles.)

Dealing with the anchorage question in so far as the south shore of the bay is in question, distances, according to *The St. Lawrence Pilot*, are as follows:—

Point St. Peter to Douglstown.....	12 miles
Douglstown to Cape Haldimand.....	2 "
Cape Haldimand to the northern end of Sandy Beach Bar	3 "
Sandy Beach Bar lighthouse to anchorage on Western side of O'Hara's Point, Gaspé Basin (estimated) at	3½ "
	20½ "
Deduct distance of supposed anchorage inside of Point St. Peter	½ "
	20 "

This practically agrees with the maximum run of eight leagues, or twenty miles, from anchorage to "Harborough." Master mariners and mariners consulted have, therefore, concluded that the first anchorage of Cartier in the lower Bay of Gaspé was on the southern side, in the neighborhood of Point St. Peter, a position indicated upon the chart by A, 3. Their opinion is that, the wind probably being on shore, he anchored in about twelve fathoms of water, so as to be able if necessary to work off shore easily. They also believed that his trip from Bonaventure Island towards Gaspé Basin proceeded about as follows:—

July 14, 1534.—He sailed from anchorage between Bonaventure Island and Percé (Chart, A. 1); wind probably from the south; course, until opening Gaspé Bay, N.N.E., thence, N. true.

A distance run of five leagues or twelve and a half miles would bring him about to the position designated upon the chart by the figure 2. Thence, upon meeting the northeast wind, it is presumed that he stood in to the south shore and anchored in

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about twelve fathoms of water at about the position indicated by A, 3.

July 15, 1534.—The fleet evidently rode at anchor, but, the next day, when the wind veered and the sea entered the bay, rendering anchorage untenable, they ran up Gaspé Bay probably on a course N. by W. for a distance of fifteen and a half miles, which would carry the vessels to the extreme northern end of Sandy Beach Bar (Chart, 4). At this position they would open the Narrows leading into Gaspé Basin, and O'Hara's Point could be seen extending out into it. So it is reasonable to suppose that at the position indicated by 4 on the chart, the course was changed to W. to half N. Mag., which would carry the vessels into Gaspé Basin to anchorage on the western side of O'Hara's Point (Chart A, 5), about three and a half miles distant from position No. 4.

The distance measured along a regular ship's course is 19 miles, whereas per shore or coastal line it is 20 miles, which agrees with the distance covered by Cartier (20 miles) and shows that he did not take a direct course, but followed the trend of the shore. This accounts for the difference of one mile.

The master mariners and seamen consulted, all of whom are experienced in matters relating to the navigation of the Gulf and coast, were of the opinion that the mention of the use of boats to examine the harbor indicates that before bringing his ships through the Narrows, he used boats to examine the channel. After examining the Journal of Voyage and weighing all possible points which might have exerted influence upon Cartier's choice of a landing place, they were agreed that on July 22, 1534, Cartier must have landed upon O'Hara's Point in Gaspé Basin.

APPENDIX

Conclusions arrived at by mariners as to the landing place of Cartier.

1. Cap-aux-Os (charted as Cape Brulé), Sandy Beach and Peninsula, formerly considered as possible landing places, are too far down the Bay of Gaspé and were without doubt passed by Cartier. The use of boats to seek harbor and anchorage denotes narrow waters. The three above-mentioned places are situated where the bay is some miles in width, with deep water close in

shore. Anchorage consequently could have been found without boats, the use of the lead being sufficient.

These places, besides, cannot be designated as "the Point at the entrance of the Haven." Apart from being well within the distance run by Cartier, the designation cannot apply to them. Cap-aux-Os is situated where the bay is several miles wide, and it is many miles too far down the bay. Sandy Beach might be called the Point at the entrance of the outer bay or harbor, but it is a narrow tide-swept spit, unsuitable for a landing place and the erection of a cross. As to Peninsula, it cannot be considered as "the Point at the entrance of the haven."

2. O'Hara's Point, on the other hand, seems to suit the description. This point is of the "barachois" type, common in Gaspesia; it is low and open and situated at the extreme western end of the narrows leading from the outer to the inner harbor or Basin of Gaspé. The water is bold and the ship channel through the narrows approaches the point closely. It is the natural landing place of shipping and boats frequenting the harbor; practically the greater volume of the water-borne business of the port is to-day transacted upon it.

3. Cartier mentions the use of boats, thereby indicating that he had the narrow and shoal channel examined and sounded before bringing his ships through to the anchorage in the inner basin. Any cautious mariner would do likewise before risking vessels in narrow unknown waters.

The Narrows of Gaspé Harbor or Basin are described in *The St. Lawrence Pilot* as follows:—"The entrance to the Southwest Arm, about 360 yards wide between two sandy points; but the navigable channel which is buoyed is contracted by shoals on either side to about 120 yards and 27 feet of water can be carried in mid-channel. There are no good leading marks into Gaspé Basin; vessels therefore must be guided by the chart and by the eye."

4. Cartier mentions a mackerel fishing ground. Such were the Narrows until mackerel deserted the coast.

5. Distance from Point St. Peter to the Harbor alone would be in favour of this Point. The description, moreover, confirms this presumption.

6. Cartier states that the cross was erected "Vpon the point of the entrance of the said Hauen." O'Hara's Point is the only one within the bay that answers fully this description.

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7. Upon the Indian Chief raising objection apparently to the erection of the cross, Cartier attempted to explain to him that "The cross was but onely set vp to be as a light and leader which wayes to enter into the Port." Evidently Cartier was a shrewd observer; possibly having in mind how well situated this point would be if ever a light was required for the purposes of navigation. Later mariners were of the same opinion, for, during many years and until recently, the lighthouse which guided shipping into and out of the port stood upon the extreme end of this point, not many feet distant from the spot where Cartier's cross must have been erected. See *The St. Lawrence Pilot*, which describes it as follows:—

LIGHTS.—"From a square wooden lighthouse 37 feet high and painted white, erected on O'Hara's Point, (the north entrance point to the southwest arm), is exhibited at an elevation of 38 feet above high water, a fixed red light visible 7 miles in clear weather."

Weather diaries of the author in connection with the direction of storms in July, 1903 to 1910

1903—July 8, cloudy; 9, strong east wind, fog and rain; 10, east wind, fog and rain; 11, fine.

1904—July 11, northeast wind, fog and rain; 12, north-east wind, fog and rain; 13, south-east wind veering to south, rain and fog; weather moderating; 14, fine.

1905—July 8, north-east wind, very stormy, rain; 9, north-east wind, rainy; 10, fine; 24, stormy, wind strong n.e. to easterly, rain, fog; 25, conditions unchanged, wind north-east, rain; 26, north to n.e., wind, rainy; 27, clearing.

1906—July. Weather throughout month fine; no disturbance sufficiently marked to classify as storm; weather warm, on the whole, with an occasional thunder storm and showers; winds moderate; south during day and westerly during night and early mornings—on the whole a fine month.

1907—July 4, north-east wind, fog and rain; 5, north-east wind, fog and rain; 6, north-east wind, fog and rain; 9, strong east wind, rain and fog; 10, north-east to easterly wind, rain, fog and very stormy; 11, north-east wind, rain, fog; 12, north-east wind, rain and fog; 13, north-east wind,

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rain and fog; 14, weather clearing; 19, wind during day north-east to south-east, settling down to north-east; rain and cloudy; 20, strong north-east wind, fog and rain; 21, storm continues, wind north-east, rain; 22, stormy, rain, wind south to south-east; 23, unsettled, more moderate; 24, rainy, very strong south-east breeze; 25, south-east wind inclined to veer towards the south, very high wind and a very heavy storm, rain; 26, unchanged; a very heavy storm; 27, no change in conditions; strong south-east to south wind; 28, weather improved, storm moderating; 29, fine.

1908—July; no stormy weather, this month.

1909—July 1, rainy, wind moderate n.e.; 2, north-east wind, rain; 3, cloudy weather, north-east wind; 4, conditions unchanged, north-east wind; 5, north-east wind, rainy;

1910—July 4, rainy, moderate north-east wind veering to north to north-west; a very heavy breeze from north-west quarter; 24, unsettled; 25, north-east wind, rain and storm; 26, north-east wind, rainy, stormy; 27, south-east wind, stormy, rain; 28, south-east wind, stormy, rain; 29, south-east wind, rainy; 30, south-east wind, rainy; 31, wind more moderate, shifting to south, rainy, but clearing.



Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, Man., at the present day (Photo., J. A. Campbell, 1919).



Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, Man. View along the top of the walls (Photo., J. A. Campbell).

5. A HISTORIC MONUMENT ON HUDSON BAY

BY

F. J. ALCOCK

On the shores of Hudson Bay stands a historic monument which rivals in interest the better known fortresses of Quebec and Louisburg. Like these two strongholds, the history of Fort Prince of Wales at Churchill is part of the story of the struggles between France and England for the mastery of the northern part of the American continent. The reason for the building of this most northerly of the American fortresses, the story of its construction, its history and capture, and the condition in which it stands to-day seem to be of sufficient interest to warrant restatement.

Fort Prince of Wales stands on the summit of Eskimo Point, a low ridge of rock jutting out into Hudson Bay on the west side of the mouth of Churchill river. Opposite is another, but shorter, promontory—Cape Merry. Between these two low ridges lies the harbour of Churchill, the only natural harbour on the west coast of Hudson Bay.

Churchill harbour was discovered in September, 1619, by a Danish sea-captain named Jens Munck who with two ships spent the following winter there; it was not, however, until the establishment of The Hudson's Bay Company that any settlement was made in the region. After The Hudson's Bay Company received its charter from King Charles I, in 1670, trading posts were soon established at the mouths of the larger rivers which flow into the Bay. Within fifteen years there were five of these forts, Albany River, Hayes Island, Rupert River, Port Nelson and New Severn. A fishery for white whales was established in the year 1686, at the mouth of Churchill River, the name being given after the newly-appointed governor of the Company, John Churchill, afterwards first Duke of Marlborough. Later, in 1715, a wooden fort, to which the name Fort Prince of Wales was given, was built by Captain James Knight about five miles up from the mouth of the river at the point where the present buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company now stand.

The years 1690 to 1697 saw a series of conflicts between the French and English on Hudson Bay. In 1690, York, the

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Company's chief port on the Bay, situated at the mouth of Hayes River, was captured by French forces under the command of the famous French-Canadian admiral, Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville. Two years later it was recaptured by the British, but d'Iberville again, in 1697, sailed into the Bay, defeated a British fleet, and once more took possession of York. By the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, all the country which had been taken from the British was restored. There now arose in England a strong sentiment in favour of strengthening all the Company's forts on the Bay to prevent a recurrence of the disasters of 1694 and 1697. It was not without considerable opposition among some of the directors of the Company that such a course was determined upon; but, in the end, the fortification party won out and it was decided to build a new stone fort of great size and strength at the opening to the Company's best harbour. This would always be a refuge to which the Company's ships and servants from the other trading posts along the coast could retire in case of necessity. (Cf. Plan of the Fort, by J. B. Tyrrell, 1894.)

The work on the new fort was begun in 1733 and completed in 1771. It was designed by competent engineers who had served under Marlborough; but the actual construction did not always progress smoothly. The best account of the early years of building is given by Joseph Robson, an engineer who was sent out from England by the Company to superintend the construction of the fort and who has written an account of his six years experience on Hudson Bay. Robson apparently had great difficulty in carrying out his work sufficiently owing to the interference of the governor at Churchill and to the lack of competent workmen. There seems but little doubt that if he had had the full support of the local authorities, the new stone fort would have been built in much less time, at considerable less expense and in a much better manner than was actually the case. Only one example of this need be cited. The original plans called for a rampart forty-two feet thick. The governor, however, was so certain that a wall twenty-five feet thick would do instead that he ordered the foundations to be so laid. When the cannon, however, were tried, it was found that they ran off the wall so that it was necessary to rebuild the walls according to the original specifications.

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Robson's interesting estimate of the cost of building the fort during the first three years of construction gives some idea of the cost of labor and living at that date.

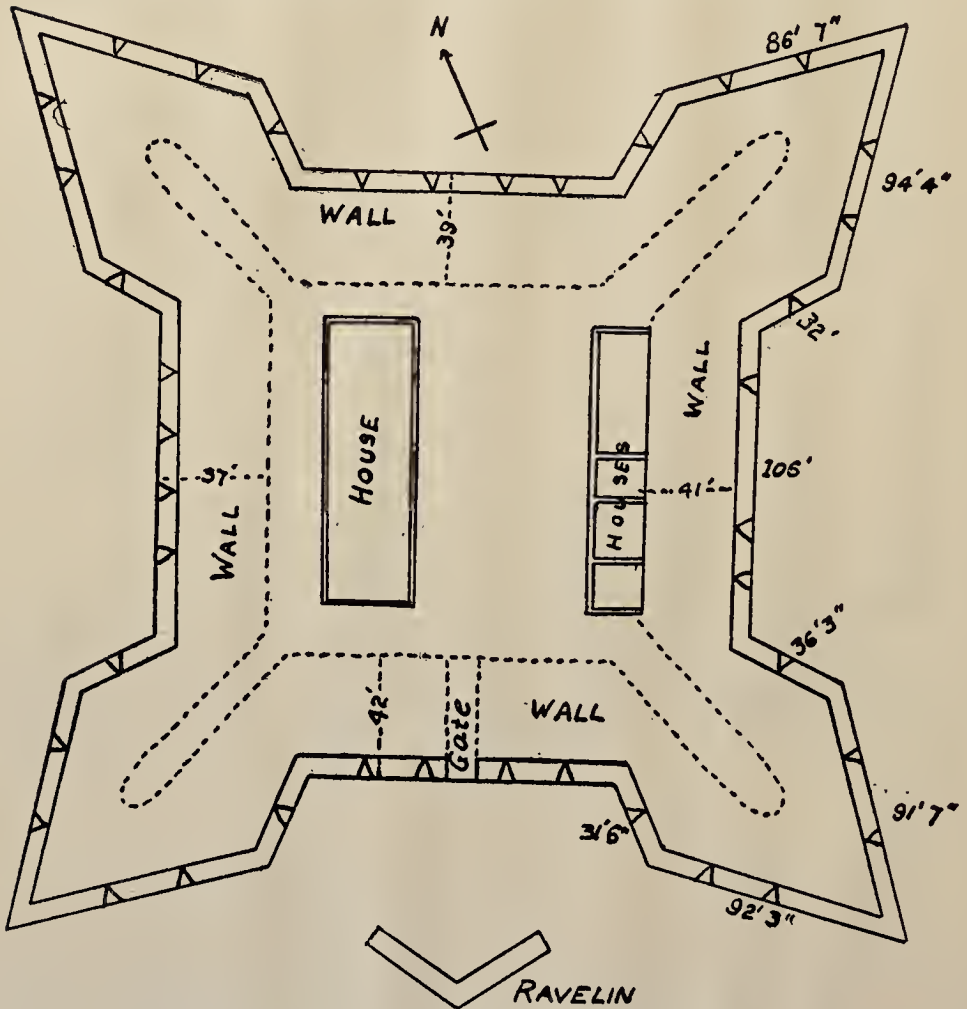
	£	s.	d.
Four masons at £25 per annum each for three years ..	300	0	0
Maintenance of ditto at 5s. per week each.....	156	0	0
Ditto in their passage out and home, five months	20	0	0
Eleven labourers at £6 per annum each for three years	198	0	0
Maintenance of ditto at 5s. per week each.....	429	0	0
Ditto in their passage out and home.....	55	0	0
Four horses at £15 each.....	60	0	0
Charge of ditto in the ship.....	8	8	0
Ditto—in the country at 6d. per day for three years	109	10	0
Three hundred pounds wt. of gunpowder for blowing up stones.....	15	0	0
Utensils for three years, as carriages, ropes, blocks, etc.	60	0	0
Iron-crows, great hammers, etc.	15	0	0
Total	£1,425	18	0

Robson estimated that the rampart could have been completed in six more years, at a total cost of £4217 : 14 : 0, and that the total cost of the whole fort including the stone parapet on top of the walls and the stone buildings inside the walls should not have cost the company more than eight thousand pounds. The materials for the structure were all close at hand. The stone used for the walls was the grey quartzite of the rock ridges of Churchill, and none of this had to be moved more than half a mile. Limestone and sand, and wood for burning the lime, were also found nearby.

The completed fort has a length of 310 feet on the north and south sides, and 317 feet on the east and west sides, the measurements taken from the corners of the bastions. The walls vary in thickness from 37 to 42 feet and have a height of 16 feet 9 inches from the base to the top of the parapet. The parapet is 5 feet high and 6 feet 3 inches thick. The outer part of the wall is formed of dressed stone with the exception of the part facing the river. The parapet contains forty embrasures and the guns for these, which vary in size from six to twenty-four pounders, are still to be seen lying on the wall. Three of the bastions contained storehouses and the fourth a powder magazine. (See "A North-west View of Prince of Wales' Fort

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in Hudson's Bay, North America. By Samuel Hearne, 1777.") Inside the fort are the remains of a stone house 103 feet long and 33 feet wide. The fort is surrounded by a flat gravel-covered terrace absolutely barren of trees, and the base of its walls now stands seventeen feet above ordinary spring tide.



Plan of Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, Man., by J. B. Tyrell, 1894 (Walls, 37 to 42 feet thick 16 feet 9 inches high; scale; 80 feet=1 inch).

It was from this fort that Samuel Hearne was sent in 1769 by Governor Norton to investigate reports of copper deposits in the region northwest of Churchill. After two unsuccessful attempts, Hearne finally succeeded in reaching the Coppermine

river. This third journey of Hearne's was probably the most noteworthy feat of exploration accomplished by the Hudson's Bay Company. As a reward for his services Hearne was appointed Governor of Fort Prince of Wales.

Hearne's record as governor is not as creditable as the reputation he made for himself as an explorer. It was during his regime that Fort Prince of Wales suffered its one and only attack. On August 8, 1782, a French fleet consisting of the "Sceptre," of seventy-four guns, and the "Astarte" and the "Engageante," each of thirty-six guns, under the command of Admiral La Pérouse appeared off the fort. The garrison consisted of but thirty-nine men, and when, on the following morning, four hundred French soldiers approached the fort and demanded its surrender, Hearne immediately replied by seizing a tablecloth and hoisting it over the parapet. The attacking forces, though comparatively strong in numbers were in very poor condition after a long sea voyage; most of them were wretchedly clad and half of them were barefoot. Had even a show of resistance been made, it might have meant the saving of the fort. Hearne has been very severely criticized for his hasty surrender. The greatest blame, however, must rest on the Company for providing such a feeble garrison after going to the expense of constructing such a fortress. The French artillerymen of La Pérouse spent two days in endeavouring to demolish the walls. They succeeded in displacing the upper rows of the massive stones, in dismounting the guns, and in blowing up the gateway, but the massive walls resisted all their efforts. With their stores replenished by this capture, the French fleet sailed south and captured York Factory with the same ease as they had taken Fort Prince of Wales. Hearne was carried to France as a prisoner by the French admiral.

In the following year peace was signed between France and England and Hearne was sent back by the Hudson's Bay Company to take charge again at Churchill. He did not attempt to occupy the stone fort but established his residence five miles up from the mouth of the river on the site of the original post of the Company. The stone fort was never rebuilt. It stands today in the same condition as that in which La Perouse left it, interesting as a historic monument but serving no practical purpose except perhaps as a beacon to mark Churchill harbour.

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SOME HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITES OF CANADA

BY

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH

Considerable progress in the past year was made in the work of preserving and marking the Canadian historic sites of national importance. A general meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board was held at which a number of sites under consideration were reviewed and their comparative importance determined. The cooperation of provincial and local historical societies in the preservation of Dominion landmarks has been sought, and forty of these have offered their assistance. Six hundred and ten sites have already come to the attention of the Department and out of these eighty-two have received immediate attention.

A summary of what has been accomplished during the past year follows. The data included in last year's summary are not repeated here. (*Cf. The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada, Annual Report 1921*, pp. 42-51).

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Louisbourg, N.S.

Ruins of an old French fort, built in 1720-40, once a stronghold of France. The survey of the whole site was undertaken by the Department of Railways and Canals, and the returns with plans have been received.

Fort Edward, Windsor, N.S.

Formerly the old French Fort Piziquid, which came into possession of the British soon after 1749; transferred for preservation and restoration from the Department of Militia and Defence to The Canadian National Parks Branch.

Fort Moncton (about one and a half mile from Fort Elgin, N.B.)

Formerly the old Fort Gaspereaux, erected at Bay Verte by the French about 1750, to command the defence of the Isthmus of Chignecto, and captured in 1755 by the British. All that remains is the square of trenches, some old grave stones, and the ancient turnpike and causeway. The contour of the walls can easily be ascertained.



A north-west view of Fort Prince of Wales in Hudson Bay, by Samuel Hearne, 1777.



Ruins of Fort Cumberland, N.S., (Photo., Can. Nat. Parks).

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Fort Cumberland (about four miles from Amherst, N.S.)

Formerly the old French Fort Beauséjour, erected in the middle of the seventeenth century near Beaubassin, one of the most important Acadian settlements. It was captured in 1755 by the British and named Fort Cumberland. The ruins of a fort of five bastions and of the old barracks are still to be seen. The casemates are still in a fair state of preservation, being of solid brickwork. The site will be fenced, the ruins preserved from further deterioration, and a cairn and tablet erected.

Fort Lawrence (about three miles from Amherst, N.S.)

Erected in 1750 at Misagouche by Major Charles Lawrence, it proved an important factor in the struggles between the French and English in the eighteenth century. Only vague traces of trenches remain. It is intended to erect a monument and tablet.

Battle of Grand Pré (near Grand-Pré Station).

Site of the battle of February 10, 1748. Monument and tablet to be erected.

QUEBEC

St. Maurice Forges (near Three Rivers).

(Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 43.) A cairn constructed of stones from the ruins will be erected during the present summer, and a bronze tablet with inscription will be attached.

La Vérendrye, Three Rivers.

(Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 43.) The foundations of his birthplace, now situated in a beautiful park overlooking the St. Lawrence River, in the city of Three Rivers, are still to be seen, and a tablet has been erected privately on one of the pillars which support the iron railing surrounding the park.

Battle of Three Rivers.

(Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 43.) A monument with a standard bronze tablet bearing the historic data will be erected on a plot of land along Des Forges Street.

Chateauguay, Allan's Corners.

(Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 43.) A blockhouse was erected in the spring of 1815, two or three miles below the site of the battle.

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on the right bank of the Chateauguay River. Outlines of the walls are still in evidence. A monument and tablet will be erected.

Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix.

(Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 47.) This site comprises five islands covering an area of approximately 210 acres, together with the buildings. It is now under the control of the Department of the Interior. Considerable progress has already been made in the work of preservation and restoration. A custodian has been appointed. The museum in the fort contains Indian relics, military buttons, bayonets, crests, badges, plates, silver and copper coins of the period, and also trophies of the Great War of 1914. A pamphlet giving the history of the fort has been published both in English and in French (*Guide to Fort Lennox . . . and Guide pour Fort Lennox, Canadian National Parks, 1922.*)

Fort Chambly, Chambly.

(Cf. *Eoc. cit.*, p. DE.) Built in the fall of 1687 by Gédéon massive walls from further disintegration; and the cemetery is also being taken care of. A museum containing articles of interest has been added to the fort, and a pamphlet giving extensive information has been issued by the Department (*Guide to Fort Chambly, Canadian National Parks, 1922.*)

Fort Laprairie (Laprairie, Quebec).

(Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 45.) Built in the fall of 1687 by Gédéon de Catalogne, it was the scene of an unsuccessful attack by the New England Militia during the nights of August 10 and 11, 1691. The old fort was a refuge for the inhabitants during the wars of 1687-1713, during which period a garrison was maintained. It is proposed to erect a monument and tablet in a public park known as Foch Square.

Lacolle.

Site of an old wooden blockhouse and of the Battle of Lacolle Mill, 1812. It is proposed to erect a cairn and tablet.

Gaspé.

Site of the landing place of Jacques Cartier, in August, 1534, at Gaspé Bay. Definite proposals as to commemoration are under consideration.

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Fort Remy.

A stone windmill and palisade built by Jean Millot in 1671. This site embraced Lasalle's house and was sold to the Seminary in 1673. The place was still maintained in 1744 and garrisoned until 1760. It is proposed to erect a monument and a tablet.

Fort Sorel.

It was constructed by Pierre de Saurel in 1665. It is situated at the junction of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers. A regular garrison was maintained until 1708. A monument and tablet are proposed.

Fort Longueuil.

Built in 1685, during the war with the Iroquois, it was used as a refuge for the settlers on several occasions. The fort, which was two stories high, was constructed of stone, flanked by four solid towers, with a guard house and many large detached buildings. It was occupied by the Americans in 1775, burnt in 1792, and demolished in 1810. A tablet is to be placed on the outer wall of the church which occupies a portion of the original site.

Fort Gentilly.

Situated above Lachine, opposite Dorval Island; erected in 1674 and garrisoned until 1689; used as a depot and camp by the British troops during the war of 1812-1815. Monument and tablet proposed.

Fort Cuillerier.

Situated below Lachine; built in 1676 (surrounded with palisades), by René Cuillerier, and in use for thirty years. A strong fort, a powder magazine and military stores were erected by the British authorities about the end of the eighteenth century, and proved useful in the war of 1812-1815. Monument and tablet proposed.

Fort Rolland (near Lachine)

Erected in 1670 by François le Noir dit Rolland; garrisoned at the time of the Lachine massacre, in 1689, and until 1705; still in existence in 1744. The site is situated in a small park. Monument and tablet proposed.

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Fort Verdun (near Montreal)

Fortifications built by Zacharie Dupuy, in 1662; utilized as a protection for the shore along Lake St. Louis, and for Montreal; military camps were stationed here in 1688, 1689. It is proposed to erect a monument and tablet.

Fort Senneville

Situated on the extremity of the Island of Montreal, commanding Lake of Two Mountains; a windmill of stone built in 1686 by Sieur de Senneville. Six years later a fort was erected which rendered valuable service during the wars of 1692—1714. The ruins are still in a fair state of preservation.

Fort Charlesbourg Royal (Cap Rouge)

Built in 1541 by Jacques Cartier, who wintered there before returning to France in the next year; occupied during the winters of 1542—1544 by Roberval; abandoned in 1545. Monument and tablet recommended.

Arbre-à-la-Croix (near Cap Madeleine)

House with fortifications built by Jacques Hertel in 1644 as a protection against the Iroquois. It served as a refuge for the inhabitants and travellers. It was destroyed by the Indians in 1651. The site is located in an open field. Cairn and tablet proposed.

Tadoussac

Well-known in the early French régime as a fur trade centre for the Montagnais. The erection of a tablet has been proposed.

Battle of Rivière-des-Prairies

Site of the Battle of July 2, 1690, at Coulée Groulx, between the French and the Iroquois. Monument and tablet proposed.

Battle of Eccles Hill (County Missisquoi)

Site of the Battle of May 25, 1870, between the Fenian invaders and the Canadian Volunteers and Home Guards. A monument has already been erected four miles from Frelighsburg by the Dominion Government in commemoration of this event.

Du Lhut's Birthplace, Montreal

Site of Daniel Greysolon Du Lhut's residence (corner of St. Paul Street and Place Jacques-Cartier, Montreal), who died on Feb. 25, 1710. Du Lhut was an explorer of the Upper Mississippi after whom the city of Duluth was named. A marble tablet has already been placed on the building at the corner of the above streets, in commemoration of his services to his country.

The Three Rivers Massacre

Site of the massacre of the Governor of Three Rivers and twenty-two men by the Iroquois on the outskirts of the town, on August 19, 1632. It is proposed to erect a monument and a tablet.

Three Rivers Platon and Fort

Built in 1634, it was several times attacked by the Iroquois from 1641 to 1660. It was demolished in 1668. The Custom House and Post Office building now stand on its former location. A tablet will be placed on the walls.

Fort St. John

Situated near the village of St. Jean. Constructed in 1666. Scene of the siege in 1775. Monument and tablet proposed.

Lachenaie

Near Terrebonne, in the county of L'Assomption. Raided by the Iroquois, who, in the summer of 1691, surprised and killed several settlers. Monument and tablet proposed.

EASTERN ONTARIO

Old Simcoe Building, Kingston

Where Lord Simcoe held his first Executive Council, in 1792. The present office of the Kingston *British Whig*, it has been ascertained, stands on its former site. This Company has granted the Department permission to place a commemorative tablet on the walls of their building, which will be done during next summer in connection with the anniversary celebration of the foundation of the City of Kingston.

Glengarry House

(*Cf. loc. cit.* p. 47.) Only ruins of the walls remain. A cairn with a commemorative tablet is to be erected on the site.

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Glengarry Cairn

Situated on Monument Island, County of Glengarry, on the St. Lawrence River and opposite the town of Lancaster. This cairn, of conical shape, fifty-two feet high and fifty-two feet in diameter at the base, with winding outside stairs, was erected by the Highland Militia of Glengarry to commemorate the services of Sir John Colborne, who commanded Her Majesty's forces in Canada at the time of the 1837-38 Rebellion. This property has been purchased, and will be given all necessary care for its preservation.

Fort Wellington

In the town of Prescott, north of the Provincial Highway. It consists of a blockhouse, the caretaker's dwelling, and two other buildings. It was constructed in 1812-1813 as the main post for defence between Kingston and Montreal. The forces that took Ogdensburg on February 22, 1813, and the troops engaged in repelling the invasion at the Windmill, November 11-13, 1838, were assembled here. The Department of Militia and Defence has been requested to transfer its control to the Department of the Interior.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Mission of Ste. Marie II. Christian Island

(Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 48.) The ruins of the ancient fortifications built by the Jesuits in 1649 are to-day easily to be found, though much overgrown with trees and brush. A memorial tablet will be placed on the site and the property cleared, drained and fenced.

Port Dover (Site of the Cross) "Cliff Site"

(Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 49.) An artificial stone cross sixteen feet high has been erected to commemorate the occupation in the name of King Louis XIV of France of the lands of the Lake Erie region by the Sulpician priests Dollier and Galinée, on March 23, 1670. A commemorative tablet together with two plates of the *procès-verbal* and the Arms of France are to be placed on the pedestal of the cross and the site surrounded by a fence. A pamphlet on the history of the site has also been published by the Department (*The Lake Erie Cross, Port Dover, Ontario*, 1922).

Niagara Frontier

The historic sites of national significance along the Niagara front, between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, have been fairly well indicated in the past by the erection of markers or tablets. It has been decided to complete this work by the addition of the following sites:—

Chippewa

The most ancient village on the Canadian frontier, situated on the south side of Chippewa Creek in an open field near Niagara Falls. It was the scene of a desperate fight on July 5, 1814, between Canadian and American troops, with serious losses of men on both sides. A monument is being constructed by the Niagara Falls Park Commission near the main boulevard, and one of the Department's commemorative tablets will be placed on it.

Frenchman's Creek

Situated near Bridgeburg. Site of the action of November 27, 1812, between Canadian and American troops; also of the landing place of the Fenians on May 31, 1866. It is proposed to place a commemorative tablet, on a monument which is being erected by the Niagara Falls Park Commission in honour of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, 49th Regiment and Norfolk Militia, killed in this action.

Vrooman's Battery

Situated on the left bank of the river, below Queenston. Used in the Battle of Queenston's Heights, October 13, 1812; this battery fired 112 rounds on that day. A suitable standard is being erected by the Niagara Falls Park Commission on which a commemorative tablet will be placed.

Battle of Cock's Mills

Situated on Lyon's Creek Road about four miles east of the city of Welland. Site of the Battle of October 19, 1814, between Canadian and American troops, in which several officers and men of the 82nd, 100th and 104th Regiments and Glengarry Light Infantry were killed. A monument and tablet, enclosed by fence, will be erected on the site.

Battlefield of Fort George

Situated at the intersection of Queen Street and Lake Shore Road, outside the town of Niagara. Landing place of the

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invading Americans and scene of the battle of May 27, 1813, resulting in its capture. A plot of ground on the military property at Fort Missassagua has been transferred to the Department of the Interior, and a monument and commemorative tablet will be erected.

Battlefield of Beechwoods or Beaver Dams

Situated on the Mountain Road near Thorold. Site of the action of June 24, 1813, between the invading Americans and Canadian troops, resulting in the dispersion with heavy losses of the Americans. A site has been donated, and a monument and tablet will be erected and surrounded by a fence.

Battlefield of Ridgeway

Situated at the northeast corner of the junction of Garrison and Bridge Roads, about three miles from Fort Erie. It is proposed to erect a cairn and tablet to commemorate the action of June 2, 1866, between a force of the Canadian Militia and a body of invading Fenians.

Site of Tête-du-Pont Battery

Situated on Hog Island, at the mouth of the Chippewa River. A battery was utilized here in September and October, 1814, for the defence of the Chippewa Creek line. The erection of a stone marker will eventually take place.

Weishuhn's Redoubt

Situated at the confluence of Lyon's Creek and Chippewa River near Willoughby, Ont. It was utilized in September and October, 1814, for the defence of the line of Chippewa Creek. Owing to the remote location of the site it has been decided to erect a stone marker near the Lyon's Creek Bridge.

Navy Island Shipyard

Situated on Navy Island, in the Niagara River near Chippewa. Established under the direction of the military authorities in 1761 and maintained until 1763. Three small schooners and a number of smaller crafts were built there. Owing to its inaccessibility a monument and tablet will be erected on the Niagara boulevard opposite the island.

Sault Ste. Marie (Lock Site)

Constructed by the North West Company in 1797 and destroyed in July, 1814, by the United States troops. A por-

tion of the old lock was uncovered in 1889, and later it was rebuilt of stone. A monument and tablet will be placed on the site.

Port Arthur

Several historic events worthy of commemoration—the building of the stockade by Col. Wolseley, the construction of the Red River road to Fort Garry, etc.—took place in the neighbourhood. It has been decided to erect a monument with two tablets in commemoration of these on a site dedicated by the city for the purpose.

Fort William

Site of an old Hudson's Bay Company's stone magazine, the turning of the first sods of the C.P.R. and the G.T.P., and the arrival of the first shipment of grain, in 1883, from the West. It has been decided to erect a monument with a tablet or tablets commemorating these events.

Point de Meuron, near Fort William

Situated at the foot of the rapids on the Kaministiquia River. It was a portage point for the early fur traders and explorers. Lord Selkirk's De Meuron regiment also wintered here, in 1816. It is proposed to erect a cairn and tablet.

Fort Nottawasaga

About four miles from the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, near Stayner. Site of a blockhouse built in 1814 and destroyed by U. S. forces, after a spirited defence, during the same year. A new fort was built in 1816 and garrisoned until 1818. It is proposed to erect a cairn and tablet on Wasaga Beach.

Brock's Route, Port Dover to Detroit, 1812

The several camping places along the route of General Brock's expedition to Detroit are to be suitably marked, and the following recommendations have been made in regard to the following points:

Port Stanley

At the mouth of Kettle Creek. Site of arrival of Joliet, in September, 1669; Dollier and Galinée, in April, 1670; and of the halt of Brock on his way to Amherstburg, August 9-10, 1812. A site at the junction of Bridge, Main, Joseph and Colborne Streets has been donated for the erection of a cairn and tablet.

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Port Talbot

On the south side of the Talbot Road, near Wallacetown. The events to be commemorated are the foundation of the Talbot Settlement, May 21, 1803, and the halt of Brock on his way to Amherstburg, on August 10, 1812. Cairn and tablet proposed.

Brock's Creek

In the township of Aldborough, near the village of Rodney. A site for a tablet has been selected on the south side of the provincial highway west of the bridge over Brock's Creek, to commemorate the halt of Brock's expedition at the mouth of the Creek, August 11, 1812.

Brock's Tree

Near Rondeau. Site of Brock's encampment August 11, 1812. The tree itself has been destroyed by the encroachment of the lake, but a site has been selected for the erection of a tablet at the intersection of the main highway leading to the Erie Beach and the principal street of that village.

Point Pelee

Dollier's expedition in April, 1670, here met with disaster. It is also the site of the defeat of the Royal American Regiment, May 28, 1763; of the encampment of Brock's force, August 12, 1812; and the Battle of Pelee Island, in March, 1838. A memorial tablet will be erected in the vicinity of the "Carrying Place" near the new pavilion within the present park reserve.

Sandwich

Brock's force collected at the McKee farm, August 16, 1812, to attack Detroit, which surrendered the following day. A suitable site for a tablet has been selected at the northeast corner of Mill and Russell Streets.

Battle of Moraviantown

On the Provincial Highway, near Thamesville. Site of the settlement founded by David Zeisberger, May 2, 1792. Village burned by enemy forces, October 6, 1813. It is proposed to place a tablet on the existing monument erected by the Kent Historical Society.

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Battle of the Longwoods

On the south side of the Provincial Highway, about four miles east of Wardsville. Site of the Battle of March 4, 1814. A monument and tablet are proposed.

Turkey Point

About three miles east of Port Rowan. The events to be commemorated here are the encampment of Dollier and Galinée, in March, 1670; the passage of Major Gladwin and Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1761, to negotiate a treaty with the Indians. It was a British post in the war of 1812-1814; and Brock camped here August 8, 1812. A site for a monument and tablet has been selected.

Glengarry Landing

Situated between Minesing and Edenvale. Lieut.-Col. Robert McDougall built the flotilla of boats for the relief of the British garrison at Fort Mackinac in May, 1814. Owing to its remote location, permission has been secured for the erection of a suitably inscribed stone marker near Edenvale Bridge, on the main road.

Fort St. Joe

On the east end of St. Joseph's Island, on St. Mary's River, near Richard's Landing. Occupied as a military and trading post, 1796-1813. The force under Captain Charles Roberts which took Mackinac assembled here in July, 1812. The fort was dismantled and evacuated in 1813. Cairn and tablet proposed.

WESTERN CANADA

Northwest Rebellion

The following sites connected with the Rebellion of 1885 have been recommended to the Board and steps are being taken to secure the necessary historic data:

Battle of Fish Creek, Sask.

Site of the Battle of April 24, 1885, between Riel's army and the forces under General Middleton. It is situated in a ravine on Section 23, Township 41, Range 2, West of the 3rd Meridian, about 10 miles from Batoche. Legal subdivision 15 was withdrawn from the control of the Dominion Lands Act in January, 1922, and transferred to Department of the

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Interior. It is reported that the ruins of a cairn of prairie boulders with the names of the fallen, erected by the soldiers at the time of the burial of their comrades, are still to be seen. Steps are being taken for its preservation.

Frog Lake Massacre, Sask.

Situated about thirty miles from Fort Pitt, and about ten miles north of the Saskatchewan River. A Hudson's Bay Company's post and a Roman Catholic mission were established here. The Indians under chief Big Bear refused to accept a Government treaty, and at daybreak on April 2, 1885, murdered several of the inhabitants.

Batoche, Sask.

Situated at Batoche Crossing, between Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Here a sharp engagement took place May 7, 1885, resulting in the capture of the village from Riel's forces by a detachment of four hundred and fifty men under General Middleton. Riel escaped, but was taken prisoner a couple of days after the battle.

Duck Lake, Sask.

About five miles northwest of Batoche. Site of the Battle of March 26, 1885, between a small force under Major Crozier and a party of rebels under Gabriel Dumont. The short fight that followed was almost a massacre, and Major Crozier was forced to withdraw his men to Fort Carleton.

Clark's Crossing, now Clarkboro, Sask.

Situated about nine miles from Saskatoon. Was of great strategic importance during the Rebellion as a base for operations, depot for supplies and headquarters for reinforcements. It was also on the main trail to Battleford and the telegraph line to the west.

Cut Knife Hill, Sask.

Situated about thirty miles from Battleford. Site of the encounter of May 2, 1885, between a flying column under Colonel Otter and Poundmaker's Indians, the result of which was to compel Col. Otter to withdraw his force to Battleford.

Battleford, Sask.

Headquarters of the Royal North West Mounted Police and first seat of Government of the Northwest Territories. It was besieged during the Rebellion of 1885.

Fort Pitt, Sask.

Situated on the Saskatchewan River near Lloydminster. The old Hudson's Bay Company's post was besieged and captured by the rebels under Poundmaker, who burned it before evacuation.

Fort Prince of Wales, Man.

(Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 50.) Situated at Churchill, Manitoba. The most northerly fortress on the American continent, built by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1733 and 1747. Destroyed by the French under La Pérouse, and never rebuilt. Within the ruined walls are 38 old guns and the remains of the factor's residence. By an Order-in-Council of February 21, 1922, an area of fifty acres on which the fort is situated at the mouth of the Churchill River was reserved for historic purposes. Two enamelled signs have been affixed on the walls of the fort.

Fort Livingstone, Man.

Situated on Section 5, Township 34, Range 32, West of the Principal Meridian, near Swan River. Old Royal North West Mounted Police post and seat of Government for the Northwest Territories. The erection of a cairn and tablet on the above section has been recommended.

PUBLICITY

An extensive campaign of publicity conducted in connection with the various sites selected is being pursued, with a view to stimulating public interest and arousing national consciousness. Articles are also published semi-monthly in the departmental Bulletin. Short pamphlets are available for distribution containing a history of the sites of Fort Anne, Fort Lennox, Fort Chambly and Port Dover. Others are to be prepared and published as the work progresses.

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